FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14, 1846. [NO. 1519.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

WAGONS FOR SALE.

ONE four horse Road Wagon, strong and well ironed, with cover, &c.

One two horse Road Wagon, well made, with cover, all complete.

These Wagons are made in Salem, Stokes county. Apply to

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 6, 1846. 18-4w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st July, 1846:—

A—James Allen, Mrs. S. Avery, H. Q. Atkins, John L. Atkins.

B—John Bell, Russel Bagley, Moses Branch, W. Bedsole, Malcomb Bure, Archibald Black, C. A. Brown, Martin Bolton, S. A. Black, John D. Burnett, H. M. Bount.

C—Esther Carmichael, Normon Campbell, Mrs Christian Cameron, Miss Christian Cameron, B. C. Crawley, Spencer Covington, Mrs. Barbary Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbit, D. M. Culbreth, Miss Cornelia ******, Miss Flora Jane Campbell, N. R. Chapman, Duncan Campbell, Mrs Julia Ann Carmon, Mrs. Sarah Coal, Arch'd M. Campbell.

D—Henry M. Dawson, Phillis Dennis, Mrs. Martha Davis, William Dooser, William Dekeyser, M. W. Douglas.

E—Messrs. Everts & Sandford.

F—Mrs. Jane Freeman.

G—Durham Grady, Miss Margaret Gause, Daniel Galbreath, Daniel Graham, Eli Glendowing, Jonathan Godwin.

H—Wm. Hair, Nancy Holland, James P. Hodges, Miss S. A. Holmes, John Hall, George Holmes, Mathew Hales, Wiley Honeycutt, John T. Harris, Theodore Herrick.

J—R. D. Jones, Jesse Jones, David Jones, Thomas Johnson, Miss Mary E. Johnson.

K—Ezekiel King, W. H. Krider, John Kennady.

L—Robert W. Lancaster, Wm. Lumsden, Lucey Lord, Mrs. Ann Lord.

M—Malcom N. Monroe, Arthur Melvin, C. E. Moss, Duncan Morrison, Mobley & Ross, Edw'd Moore, Dr. Alfred Moore, Andrew Morrison, Robert Montgomery, Samuel Mackey.

Mc—Dougald McDuffie, H. A. McSwann, B. McDaren, John Q. McDougald, Wm. McLauchlin, Dan'l McNeill, Thos. McDaniel, John McLaurin, Charles McCrany, Miss Catharine W. McNeill, John R. McLeod, James McDuffie, John A. McKay, John McPherson, John McNeill, Archd McDonald, John McCorquodale, John B. McDonald, Duncan L. McMillan, D. McLauchlin, Mrs. Sarah P. McIntyre, Angus McDonald, John McAlister, Miss Margaret S. McLaurin, Daniel McIntire, Hugh McAlpin.

N—Richard E. Nickens, M. D. Nickelson, Aaron Norton, Wesley Nelson.

O—Moses Oliver, Jesse Olbey.

P—Miss Francis B. Pearce, Edwin Perry, J. S. Pearson, Joel Prince, James Potter, Lauchlin Phillips, Jonathan Parker, Wm. Powell, Theodore Partridge.

R—Absalom Riley, James Ray, Nemey Russ, Jonathan Roberts, Mrs. Lucy G. Richardson.

S—Malcolm Smith, Neill Shaw, Miss Mary A. Smith, Wm. G. Smith, Charles Smith, M. S. Stokes, Mrs. C. M. Smith, John W. Smith, John Smith, Miss Mary Springs, Archd Shaw, Sarah Scott, Miss Isabella E. Smith, Maria Sheppard, Miss Sarah Ann Starling, Henry Sheppard, Miss Ann M. Stewart, Wm. R. Sanderson, Mrs. Nancy Swan, Duncan R. Shaw.

T—Miss Susana Thomas, Wm. Terry, O. K. Tatom, Benton Tatum, James Thompson.

W—Joseph Williamson, James M. Wright, Bryant Warrick, John T. Wills, William Wade, Joseph Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, S. Wilkins, W. Williams, Emilia Williamson, William Wood.

18- JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th inst., a yellow Boy named CHARLES, about 17 or 18 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, belonging to the Estate of Jesse Peterkin, near Hunt's Bluff, in Marlborough District, S. C. The said Boy is quick spoken, very polite, and has a very peculiar nod of the head when speaking. It is expected that he will lurk around Mr. John Smith's, on the Cape Fear River, N. C., as that gentleman owns his wife. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Boy at my place in Marlborough, or lodged in some Jail so that I can get him.

JAS. PETERKIN.

June 29, 1846. 18-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Williams and wife Margaret, John G. Barksdale and Elizabeth Bailey, against George T. Barksdale, Executor of Sherwood Barksdale and David Barksdale.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Barksdale, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year. J. McLAURIN.

June 30, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *vs.* Neill McArthur, Administrator of John McArthur, and Hugh McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Alexander McArthur, and Catharine Byrd.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh, Daniel, and Alexander McArthur, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, 1846.

J. McLAURIN.

June 30, 1846. 18-6w

NEW GOODS.
Cheaper than ever!
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Summer and Fall trade, consisting of

Prints, Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Earlston Ginghams,
Graduated Robes and Berage Dress,
Silk and Berage Scarfs,
Silk and Berage Shawls,
Net and other Shawls for Summer,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Jaconet and Plaid Muslin,
Tarlton and Bishop Lawn,
Black striped and colored Silks,
Hosiery, Mits and Gloves,
Silk Fringes,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lace and Thread Edgings,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
White Linen Drills,
Satin and Marseilles Vesting,
Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Shoes, &c. &c.

With many other Goods too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold very cheap.

July 7. 18-4w

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—18tf

1,100 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND,
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1½ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.— There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

Also, one other TRACT OF LAND, lying on the same River, called MOUNT AIRY, containing 1100 Acres. This Tract is bounded by the River and Indian Creek, and contains 350 acres of *first* and *second* low grounds (not subject to overflow,) and 400 acres of No. 1 Highland, and lies most beautifully for cultivation. This Tract has the very richest growth of Timber I ever saw on high land, consisting of Locust, Walnut, Buckeye, Red bud and Black Haw. I consider this one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in North Carolina. There are about 400 acres in cultivation—the rest to clear. The buildings are all nearly new; there is a Mineral Spring on the tract of great value, with a first rate range for Cattle, Hogs, &c. The Land is adapted to the culture of every crop that can be raised in this climate. It is No. 1 for Tobacco, is within 2 miles of a Merchant Mill, and the salubrity of the situation cannot be surpassed.

I will sell both of these Farms on long credits, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

Dr. D. Jayne: Dear Sir—My little son when about two months old, was seized with a *bowel complaint*. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint; and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonfull of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.
Pastor of the Presb. Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—Having used in my family, for eight years, your Carminative Balsam, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and removing the complaints for which it is intended. I am strongly opposed to all quackery, but touching the above medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know*," and that which *I have experienced.*

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. HARRISON,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Bordentown, N. J.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 2, 1846. 18-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Doncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

State of North Carolina,
Richmond County.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by Thomas Hasty, living 17 miles North of the Court House of said county, (Rockingham,) a certain Mare of the following description: A bay Mare, about 14 hands high, the point of her right hip a little lower than the other. Said stray was appraised on the 10th of June to the sum of $25.

PETER STANSILL, Ranger.

June 30, 1846. 18-3wp

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

SCROFULA or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also Chronic Constitutional Disorder, &c.

This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorder, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McCrear, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH McINTYRE, 240 Delancey st.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded I would give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are all entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, E. BASSETT.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 18, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C———, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill. As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power in endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign or appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-st.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours, truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C., A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

June 26, 1846. 17-t18

Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mathematics.

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Commercial will copy three times.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

NEW BONNETS.
G. & H. McMillan

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest style

BONNETS,

Which are very handsome and cheap; and expect in a few days, A LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Which will be sold uncommonly cheap.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-tf

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Ton Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
L. S. TOWER.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-6w

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.
No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd



DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœ, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1845.

We the undersigned citizens of Belleville Illinois hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion of this place and have been for several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a Physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular Physician.

We further certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years and find them to be a valuable, efficient and safe medicine for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, that they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of these pills we have heard much from this and the various other states, in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
T. Harrison, Minister Methodist Episcopal Church.
John Reynolds, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
W. McClintock, Clerk of the County Coms.'
Court.
W. C. Kinney, Clerk St. Clair County Circuit Court.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morison, Representative in State Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Representative in State Senate.
L. D. Cabannee, proprietor Steam Mill.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

June 20, 1846. 16-1m

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

William and G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Plaintiffs shall not have execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

John W. Stewart *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd., are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why execution shall not issue against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

THAT "RELIEF" BILL.

The Standard expects to elect its man Shepard, not on the merits of the man, but by abusing his competitor, Gov. Graham. Whether the Standard is moved to this mode of warfare by the instigations of its own natural propensity to pull down excellence; or whether that paper is forced into this course *ex necessitate rei,* we will not undertake to determine.

But so it is—Gov. Graham meets blame and abuse from the Standard for nearly every thing he does; and at the same time we look in vain through those oracular columns for any thing which Mr. Shepard has ever said or done, to entitle him to the trust and dignity of the office of Governor. He is represented to be an amazing great man *generally;* but no particular achievement is pointed out as evidence of his greatness. True he is very wroth with the Railroad, in which himself and the Editor of the Standard have $5000 of stock somehow mixed up; but to get mad at the Railroad, is no evidence of ability; any man *in the same situation* could do as much!

We confess ourselves somewhat surprised at the Standard's neglect of specifications on this behalf, while that "Bill for the Relief of the People" stands out in the history of Mr. Shepard's public career as plain as a pike-staff! This is the only measure ever originated by the Standard's candidate which entitles him to *extraordinary distinction;* yet his friends unaccountably suffer its merits to go entirely unnoticed. On this point (as on all others) there is a deep silence. If the people had no other opportunity of information than that afforded by the Standard, they would never know a syllable about the wise and benevolent efforts of Mr. Shepard for their "*relief.*" The *modesty* of Mr. S., *of course,* prevents any allusions of his own to this manifestation of his wisdom and philanthropy in the time of the people's distress. But why his friend, the Standard, does not set forth the bill in all its lovely colors, is passing strange!

The magnificent "BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE" stands on the journals of the Senate, and in the annals of Mr. Shepard's public life, "alone in its glory"—"wrapped in the solitude of its own originality"—"grand, gloomy and peculiar"—towering among the picayune bills and enactments of its day, like the Pilot Mountain in a potato patch!

True the bill was not passed into a law; but the attempt was glorious. The tomb of Howard stands on a plain of the barbarous East, the monument of an expiring effort of philanthrophy. So stands the Relief Bill on the barren waste of North Carolina legislation, among the wrecks of railroads, and such like, a monument to the statesmanship of Mr. Shepard.

Cannot the Standard be persuaded to do justice to the claims of this *boss* Democrat, on the only ground which has ever been laid for their establishment?

Greensborough Patriot.

THE CULINARY ART IN THE TEXAS PRAIRIES.

The following graphic account of the straits to which the Texan Rangers are sometimes reduced for cooking materials, addresses itself to "the charity that believeth all things"—nevertheless many things have had their day as sooth, which are not quite as credible as this There is no compulsion intended upon the credit of anybody, though the story, all must admit, is easier of deglutition than the meat was when roasted.

MATAMORAS, June 13, 1846.

Race nags may be found among the Texas Volunteers, yet the funniest fellow of all is a happy-go-lucky chap named Bill Dean, one of Chevallier's spy company, and said to be one of the best "seven-up" players in all Texas. While at Corpus Christi, a lot of us were sitting out in the stoop of the Kinney House, early one morning, when along came Bill Dean. He did not know a single soul in the crowd, although he knew we were all bound for the Rio Grande; yet the fact that the regular formalities of an introduction had not been gone through with, did not prevent his stopping short in his walk and accosting us. His speech, or harangue, or whatever it may be termed, will lose much in the telling, yet I will endeavor to put it upon paper in as good shape as possible.

"Oh, yes," said he, with a knowing leer of the eye, "oh, yes; all goin' down among the robbers on the Rio Grande, are you! Fine times *you'll* have, over the left. I've been there, myself, and done what a good many of you won't do—I come back: but if I did'nt see nateral h——ll—in August at that—I *am* a tea-pot. Lived eight days on one poor hawk and three black-berries—could'nt kill a prairie rat on the whole route to save us from starvation. The ninth day come, and we struck a small streak of good luck—a horse give out and broke down, plumb out in the centre of an open prairie—not a stick in sight big enough to tickle a rattlesnake with, let alone killing him. Just had time to save the critter by shootin' him, and that was all, for in three minutes longer he'd have died a nateral death. It didn't take us long to butcher him, nor long to cut off some chunks of meat and stick 'em on our ramrods; but the cookin' was another matter. I piled up a heap of prairie grass, for it was high and dry, and sot it on fire; but it flashed up like powder and went out as quick. But——"

"But," put in one of his hearers, "but how did you cook your horse meat after that?"

"How?"

"Yes, how?"

"Why, the fire caught the high grass close by, and the wind carried the flames streakin' across the prairie. I followed up the fire, holding my chunk of meat directly over the hottest part of the blaze, and the way we went it was a caution to anything short of locomotive doins. Once in a while a little flurry of wind would come along, and the fire would get a few yards the start; but I'd brush upon her, lap her with my chunk, and then we'd have it again, nip and tuck. You never seed such a tight race—it was beautiful."

"Very, we've no doubt," ejaculated one of the listeners, interrupting the mad wag just in season to give him a little breath: "but did you cook your meat in the end?"

"Not bad I didn't. I chased that d——d fire a mile and a half, the almightiest hardest race you ever heer'd tell on, and never gave it up until I run her right plumb into a wet marsh: there the fire and chunk of horse meat came out even—a dead heat, especially the meat."

"But wasn't it cooked?" put in another of the listeners.

"Cooked! no!—just crusted over a little. You don't cook broken-down horse flesh very easily, no how; but when it comes to chasing up a prairie fire with a chunk of it, I don't know which is toughest, the meat or the job. You'd have laughed to split yourself to have seen me in that race—to see the fire leave me at times, and then to see me a brushin' up on her again, humpin' and movin' myself as though I was a runnin' agin some of those big ten mile an hour Gildersleeves in the old States. But I'am a goin' over to Jack Haynes's to get a cocktail and some breakfast—I'll see you all down among the robbers on the Rio Grande."

And so saying Bill Dean stalked off. I saw the chap this morning in front of a Mexican *fonda,* trying to talk Spanish with a *Greaser* and endeavoring to convince him that he was a "d——d robber." Such is one of Bill Dean's stories—if I could only make it as effective on paper as he did in the telling, it would draw a laugh from those fond of the ludicrous.

G. W. K.

Gen. Arista's official account of his killed and wounded in the battles of the 8th and 9th May, is, *Killed,* 10 officers, 252 soldiers. *Wounded,* 5 superior officers, 29 officers, 321 soldiers. *Missing,* 3 officers, 182 soldiers. Grand total, 802.

Laziness.—Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time.—*Hale.*

FROM THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THE SPEAKING ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

The candidates for the office of Governor met at this place, according to previous appointment, on Wednesday, July 1. The Court-house was unusually well filled with an attentive and orderly assemblage of the most respectable citizens of the county.

Mr. Shepard, the Democratic candidate, first rose to address the audience. His *manner* is, on the whole, good; at least good enough in many cases to distract the attention of his hearers from the *argument* of his speech. He announced himself to the citizens of Buncombe as a candidate proposed to them by the Democracy of North Carolina for the office of Governor, but declared that their difference in politics did not prevent him from feeling a warm friendship for the Whig candidate, the present incumbent. His charges against Gov. Graham should be political only, as no *personal* charges could be made against him; but that if people, whether through a man's fault or not, were deceived in him, he could not expect a renewal of their confidence. He went on to declare that he thought the majority of Whigs honest, though mistaken men, and would endeavor to point out briefly their mistakes. He plunged immediately "*in medias res,*" attacking at some length the distribution of the public lands, asserting that the Whigs had failed to carry out their pledges, viz: that the proceeds of all sales should be equally divided among *all* the States, as by an act of the same party 10 per cent. of the proceeds were distributed among the new States before any *division* had been made, and that the sum of 4,500,000 acres had been actually paid to nine new States, as well as a large sum to the Cumberland Road. In this last assertion he was corrected by his competitor, who reminded him that no appropriation had been made of those funds for any internal improvements; and Mr. Shepard asked what confidence could be placed in those who, after promising a proportional portion of those funds to N. C. had dealt out such immense quantities to the west, while if any partiality was to be shown it should have been shown to the first owners of the property. In 1834 when the principle was introduced, Senator Haywood introduced an amendment requiring that no preference should be shown either to the old or new States, and Graham had voted against it. Mr. Shepard announced himself in favor of an ad valorem Tariff; simply for the purpose of raising revenue, and called on the Whigs to say if, because Great Britain maintained a Tariff we should on that account impose a tax so large as should exclude entirely every article from the markets; that the Tariff does not in reality protect home labor as it is designed, and in part only favors the manufacturers to the manifest injury of the laborer and mechanic; that the direct effect of the tax on importations would be of course to throw the employees in Great Britain out of work and drive a horde of paupers to beg work of northern capitalists. Thus enriching them and ruining the laboring poor. He then attacked the system of minimum and specific duties, which he contended had the effect of exacting a larger tax from the consumers of the coarser and cheaper articles than from those who make use of the finest and best.

He then attacked the Rail Road question, asserting that Mr. Graham knew it to have been a bad speculation from first to last, and that he was guilty of disobedience of the commands of the General Assembly whose agent he was, in not buying the property at the very lowest price.

He then went into a long and complicated calculation by which he designed to prove that the *whigs* had run the State in debt, perhaps half a million, and at the least $300,000, and asserted that Saunders and Henry had been deservedly defeated for the same crime which Graham had committed, and that he hoped his Excellency would be fed from the same spoon.

He next referred to the Sub-Treasury, asserting that the Mints had always been a species of Sub-Treasury, that the withdrawing of half a million of specie per month could not possibly affect a country possessed of one hundred and fifty millions, whose exportations amounted to two hundred millions and its importations to eight hundred millions.

Mr. Shepard remarked that a hue and cry had been raised against the Democracy as if they had endeavored to do away credit, but that he desired only to defeat a National Bank and make two changes in the government of State Banks, first making the private property of Stockholders responsible for the debts of the Banks; and secondly, prohibiting the officers from voting as proxy for the stockholders.

With regard to Texas he would only say that in the House of Representatives only fourteen traitors could be found to vote against supplies, and that those were without an exception Whigs. Mr. Adams, one of the number, the gentleman was pleased to call "nothing but an abolitionist," and in another part of his speech "treacherous and one who would sell his country for a chance for an office."

How suitable those terms are, applied to an old statesman, grown grey in the service of his country and crowned with her highest honors, coming from a raw, young politician, his hearers could judge.

He rebuked as he thought severely, the principle avowed by the whigs as theirs: "Fight if the war is unjust and unjustly commenced by our country," asking if whigs could fight against their conscience and justice. He admitted having made the assertion that Graham had voted against giving the election of Governor to the people, asserting that for such a vote there could be no excuse.

After alluding to the Governor's known talents for wit and anecdote, and thanking his audience for their attention, he sat down, having spoken and hour and forty minutes.

Governor Graham rose and announced

himself as a candidate for re-election, and alluded to the fact that the Democratic Convention which met to nominate an opposition candidate, had then discovered no charge to make against himself or his administration; nor even pointed out any other mode by which they wished the public affairs managed in future; nor had they even thought, till Mr. Shepard put them on the track, that in his management of the Rail Road case he had acted with such imprudence and neglect.

First, his Excellency referred to the point on which he had been most bitterly attacked, the loans to and final purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. With regard to this he showed conclusively and fully that the Legislature had been advised to still greater expenses for Internal Improvements by a Democratic Convention, whose President was R. M. Saunders, and of which Louis D. Henry was a prominent member. After referring to the fact that his opponent was opposed to Internal Improvements of any kind, if conducted or assisted by the Government, he asked Mr. Shepard if *he* had not voted in Convention? Shepard—"Yes, against it." The Governor replied "Yet Democrats abler and more experienced supported it vigorously."

Mr. Graham then, after remarking that the bill of foreclosure having passed it was the policy of the government to make the loss fall as light upon the State as possible, asked his competitor how large, if he could have changed places with him, his first bid would have been? Mr. Shepard replied "One cent." Mr. Graham showed that it was in reality doubtful in law whether he was allowed to bid more than once, declaring that in such a case the loss of the State would have been heavy—showed that it was his duty as well as to the interest of the State to make his first bid as large as the real value of the property would permit it to be. He then proved by reference to the act of Assembly, that Mr. Shepard was yet liable to the full amount of the stock held by him, $5,000, and asked who ought to conduct such litigations in behalf of the State—one who never owned a dollar of the stock, or one whose personal interest it was to defeat the suit of that State.

He also referred to Mr. Shepard's course as a member of the Legislature, making it appear that he had voted against the survey of the Western Turnpike, the Hickory Nut Road, the Nantahalah Turnpike, the appropriation for the Spring Creek road in Buncombe, and for the road in Wilkes, and also against the bill for the relief of the Cherokee debtors, and against all other measures for the local advantage of the Western people.

Mr. Graham next alluded to and criticised severely his opponent's celebrated "Bill for the relief of the People." He then alluded to several of the principal doctrines in times past and present of the Whig party. Of his remarks on these points, we are barely able to give a brief outline. Of the Bankrupt Law he said that Walker, the great advocate of that doctrine, had entered the Cabinet as a free trade man, while Calhoun, *the* great supporter of free trade, was forced to give place to Buchanan, an equally strong supporter of the Tariff. Of the distribution of the public lands he said that the Whigs had ever advocated the equal division of all funds arising from that source among all the States, in proportion to their population; while the Democrats had advised the appropriation of the whole to the new States, and wondered at their complaining at a small advance of 10 per cent. having been paid to the new States, which, according to their doctrine, ought to have had the whole. With regard to the sub-Treasury, the speaker stated that although Exchanges were even now good, under the operation of the National Bank they had been much better, while the probable effect of the creation of the sub-Treasury would be to raise them much higher than they are now, and consequently proportionally higher than they were under the influence of the National Bank. He remarked that the constant demand for specie, with which importers would be compelled to pay their dues at the custom houses, must inevitably drain the country of coin.

He referred to many other points, such as the Tariff, which he taunted the Democratic party for not daring to touch; the Texas boundary—the war question, and others of great interest which the necessity of being brief prevents us from noticing. Suffice it to say, that all these subjects he handled with his accustomed power and eloquence, and that no point was left unprotected by his formidable array of fact and argument.

At the close of Mr. Graham's speech, Mr. Shepard rose to rejoin, but so completely had he been "used up," that seeing all attempts at argument were vain, he commenced a tirade of the lowest vulgarity, using language in presence of the large assembly convened to hear the speaking, among whom were a number of ladies from the country and town, that would have disgraced the lowest grog shop in the land—language which shall not here be repeated, and which has caused a feeling of general indignation against him in the breasts of the sober and reflecting of all parties. Mr. Shepard came among us a stranger; from the position assigned him by his party we supposed him a gentleman, and as such he was visited at his lodgings by numbers of both parties, each one anxious to obtain an introduction to him, and to treat him with that attention due the station we supposed he occupied in society. Prompted by the same feelings, a number of ladies, whose friends and relatives are of both parties, attended the speaking, as well to hear Mr. Shepard as Gov. Graham, and the entire audience, although four-fifths of them were Whigs, disagreeing with Mr. Shepard in every position he took, and seeing him driven to the wall on each of these positions by his able competitor—yet treated him with the utmost attention during the whole of his first speech; and in view of the politeness and attention shown him, the direct insult offered by him to the entire assembly was scarcely to be borne; and to such an extent indeed was the outrage regarded, that nothing but the meanness and degradation of one who could condescend to use such language in the presence of ladies has protected him from their friends, who, had he not shown himself so contemptible and unworthy, would not have permitted the outrage to pass unnoticed.

It is due to a large number of intelligent, moral gentlemen of the Democratic party in this county, to say that they disapproved of the course of their candidate, and that although they are democrats, and so will remain (perhaps,) that they cannot be brought to endorse or sustain outrages such as Mr. Shepard was guilty of here, and that Mr. Shepard is destined to fall below the party strength in this county. We rejoice to know that a goodly portion of our democratic friends do not place *Democracy* over decency, morality—and all the other graces that adorn a gentleman, and of which they as well as the Whigs are conscious Mr. Shepard is so totally destitute.

Mt. Airy, N. C., June 28.

"I see in a late *Standard*, an extract of a Letter, giving an account of *James B. Shepard's* Speech at this place. The extract contains nothing which is true. That his speech was remarkable for any thing but party violence and denunciation of Gov. *Graham*, no person will contend, who heard the same. A Speech, containing a larger amount of Loco Foco doctrine, and Barn-burning Democracy, I have never heard. The audience was equally divided as to party politics, and the Democrats were, themselves, much mistaken in Mr. *Shepard*, some of whom (leaders at that,) said, he would gain no votes by his visit to Surry, and if the *Standard* wishes to know who they are, he can have their names. *I speak by the Card.*

Mr. *Shepard* had the cool impudence to state in his speech, that Governor *Morehead* told him a few days before, in Greensboro', that the profits of the Raleigh and Gaston Road since the purchase by the State amounted to sixty thousand dollars! This he did, in order to show that Whig leaders were not entitled to confidence. This, together with many other assertions which had not the least semblance of truth, were the chief and prominent features of his discourse at this place.

Raleigh Register.

"Afraid!"—The *Standard* says Gov. Graham is *"afraid"* to meet James B. Shepard in debate, and that too since Gov. Graham met him at Snow Hill and Hillsboro', and made him the pity of his friends and the derision of his foes. William A. Graham afraid to meet James B. Shepard! Awful! This reminds us of the crazy poet Emmons—*Pop* Emmons as he was called—who *dared* Dan'l Webster in particular and the whole United States Senate in general, to meet him in debate, on the question—who was the greater poet, Milton or the aforesaid Pop Emmons. But neither Webster nor any other Senator dared to meet him; and Emmons—who by the way was about a match for Shepard—proclaimed it every where—and believed it, too—that Webster and the Senate were *afraid* to meet him.

Shepard, no doubt, really believes that he has n't his match in debate in North Carolina!

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie him
To see himself as others see him."

Washington Whig.

Mecklenburg, Edgecomb and Nash.—These strong Loco Foco Counties, so famous for voting when votes are needed, are a little laggard at fighting, when strong hands and stout hearts are in demand. Not a company, and scarcely a man, in these Counties, has responded to the call of the Governor for Volunteers. What are they doing? This is *their* war. They voted valiantly to embroil us with Mexico. Where are they now? Doing the genteel thing? Rushing to the rescue? Not they! The rascally, tory, Whigs may do the fighting. It is their vocation. It is what they are made for—all they are good for. The glory of these banner Counties of Democracy is in multitudinous voting—not in hard fighting. Don't be afraid, gentlemen. The Regiment is made up—mostly of Whigs too. Send up your names. You cannot be accepted now—but you may save your credit. Come up. They have "done taking in;" but there will be no harm now—nor danger either—in knocking at the door. It will look *so* patriotic.

Raleigh Register.

"They have struck for higher wages"! is reported to have been the sneering remark of the Hon. Mr. Holmes, of S. C. when Brinkerhoff and his Ohioans, disappointed in office, were threatening to disobey the orders of the Southrons for the reduction of the Tariff. The Union tells us, Brinkerhoff demanded a Paymastership of Mr. Polk, and that his threats were given out under the excitement of that disappointment. As he, with his colleagues, afterwards voted for the Bill, it is to be presumed, that they are to have hereafter, what they struck for, either in offices, jobs, contracts, or old clothes.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, was not far wrong, we suspect, when he said that "Paymaster" Brinkerhoff and his mercenaries had "struck for higher wages." We suppose, too, that the strike was successful, from the facility and silence with which they surrendered to the Executive. It is yet to be ascertained, however, whether they were *whipped in* or *bought up*. We hope the Union will let us know the process by which Mr. Polk tames his rebellious followers.—*Richmond Whig.*

Hon. Geo. Rathbun of this State, on behalf of 'the Democracy' in the House who bolt at McKay's bill, took occasion to handle Mr. Wick of Indiana pretty roughly for a speech in which he attempted the part of whipper-in for the Palace and assumed to lash the deserters. Rathbun, among other things, said that it did not become Wick to talk of recreancy when he (Wick) himself had tried three times to get office as a Whig, and only got it at last by turning Loco.—A pretty fair hit, certainly; but Rathbun was describing his own case. No man tried harder to get office on our side of the house; no man ever turned a squarer corner in fierce pursuit of office than he did; and no man ever hated a party he had deserted worse than this same George Rathbun. Wick and he are two of 'the b'hoys,' decidedly.

N. Y. Tribune.

If thou bearest thy cross willingly, it will soon bear thee, and lead thee beyond the reach of suffering, where "God will take away all sorrow from the heart." But if thou bearest it with reluctance, it will be a burthen to thee inexpressibly painful, which thou must still feel; and by every impatient effort to throw it from thee, thou wilt only render thyself less and less able to sustain its weight, till at length it crush thee.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 4th. She left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo.

The Corn-law Bill has passed safely through the Committee of the Whole in the House of Lords. The Majority was thirty-three, removing all doubt of its final passage.

The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel is on its last legs. Its Tory opponents are far more bitter than the Whigs ever were, and are ready to turn it out at any moment, but the Whigs will not allow it to be done until the Corn-Law reduction is perfected. That accomplished, Sir Robert will resign or be ejected from his post, probably before the corresponding reductions on other articles shall have been effected.

Wheat declined in the Liverpool Corn Market, between the 15th of May and the 16th of June, from 57s. to 52s. 10d. per quarter. Flour and Indian corn were also lower.

A decline of the eighth of a penny had occurred in cotton, though the demand continued steady.

All the growing crops in England and Ireland looked well, and bid fair to be large and favorable.

Mr. Saunders, our new Minister to Spain, had arrived safely at Paris, on his way to Madrid.

The British Government have sent a diplomatic agent to the River Plate, to effect a settlement of the differences between Rosas and Montevideo.

Pope Gregory XVI. died at the Vatican in Rome, on the 1st June, after a short illness. He was in the 81st year of his age, and is represented to have been a good man. Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, aged 70, is expected to be his successor.

Lecomte, who attempted to assassinate the King of the French, has been tried and executed.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses much attention in England. In complimenting the despatches of Gen. Taylor, the London Times of the 15th June says:

"He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American General and his troops deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the Government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that Government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion, and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations."

The Battles of the 8th and 9th of May.—The intelligence of the brilliant contests of Palo Alta and Reseca de la Palma created a great sensation in England. The previous accounts of the disasters attending Capt. Thornton's command, and the apprehension that Gen. Taylor had been cut off from his supplies, had prepared the public mind in England for the defeat of the American arms; and the press spoke of our little army in any thing but terms of praise. But the victories of the 8th and 9th of May dispersed all this, and the press and the people with one voice joined in praise of the gallant achievements of the 8th and 9th of May. Under the circumstances, and according to the number of men engaged, there never were two more brilliant victories gained. We have seen statements, made by those who have taken pains to inquire fully into the matter, in which it is demonstrated, that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were as fiercely and as bravely fought on both sides, as any battles ever were, and that no more brilliant triumph ever graced the plume of a commanding officer, than was won by the brave old General who commanded in these actions.—*Balt. Patriot.*

JUST AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Just and patriotic must be admitted to be the sentiments, touching the late Oregon controversy and its adjustment, expressed in the following answer by Gen. Gaines to an invitation, by a committee of the citizens of Philadelphia, to celebrate the national anniversary with them in that city:

"Deeply impressed with the vital importance of hearty *union* among all parties, in whatever concerns the awful questions of *war or peace*, I have been most happy since the beginning of last month (though for the most part of the time in a state of duress) to find that the wisest and purest men of all parties, known to me in the South and West, as well as in the North and East, fervently rejoice at the late signal triumph over the evil spirit of war, in the maintenance of a peace highly honorable to the two nations of the world, not only most capable of doing each other the greatest possible harm, but also the most capable, and who ought to stand foremost in the essential work, of giving civilization and self-government to every part of the human family approachable by steam power.

"If governed alone by the prospect of acquiring military glory, I would delight more in a war against England than any other nation, because England, though not more vulnerable, is endowed with a degree of military and naval character sufficient to give the highest value to every triumph we could win over her by land or by water. But the most brilliant trophies of victory, and the highest possible degree of military glory, dwindle into the shade of a shadow when contrasted with the wide-spread evils of war. I am a warrior, not because I ever loved war, or could ever regard it otherwise than as one of the greatest of evils, next to national degradation, but because I have ever fervently loved *peace*, and because I have known full well that the world is still laboring, as it has been for thousands of years, under the barbarism of habitual disturbers of the public peace, and that all the most astonishing inventions and improvements in the arts for the present half century applicable to war, tend but to prove the constantly increasing necessity for regarding with redoubled vigilance the essential maxim impressed upon our minds by the beloved Washington—'In peace prepare for war.'

"With perfect respect, your friend,
"EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES."

Will "the Union," the official organ, be kind enough now to define the difference between a *British Whig* and a *British Democrat?* Also what is the present state of the democratic doctrine compared with that of the last Baltimore Convention? Any information will be gladly received by the affiliated presses throughout the Union that sustain Mr. Polk.

Vermont Protector.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of July 6, says: "I have seen a letter from an officer of our squadron in the Pacific, dated at Mazatlan on the 19th May, which says that the news of Thornton's capture had just reached them, and they were to sail the next day or the day after *to plant the American Flag in California*, by the capture of Monterey and San Francisco. They had taken on board on the 9th a large number of shovels, spades, and axes, from which the writer inferred that it was intended to throw up fortifications at those places, in the capture of which they anticipated no more opposition than Commodore Jones met with in the capture of Monterey a few years since. The frigate *Congress* had not yet joined the squadron."

A letter-writer from Washington says: "It is the opinion of Gen. Gaines, that only a beginning has been made towards the conquest of Mexico; that a most serious and arduous work is yet before our troops; and that however brilliant and wonderful the victories of our arms, the effect, thus far, is chiefly a moral one."

The War on Mexico.—The Union says:

We should not be surprised to hear, at no distant day, that Commodore Sloat had carried the ports of California.

This intimation is to be taken as an official announcement that Com. S. has orders to that effect.

The Norfolk Herald has published two letters "from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary," giving an account of two attempts of that vessel to take three gun boats in the port of Tampico. Some doubt has been thrown over the authenticity of this report, from the silence on the subject of letters received from Tampico, of a later date than those published in the Herald. The report is said to be authenticated, however, by letters from other sources, and the Washington Union appears to credit it, by the following notice which it takes of the letters—

The gallant captain of the St. Mary's has failed to carry, according to a letter in the Norfolk Herald, three Mexican gunboats in the port of Tampico. He would have probably succeeded, if the channel had been previously buoyed out. We trust that Captain Conner has already been there, to carry the boats, if not the town. It is one thing, however, to take Tampico, and another to hold it at this season, when the *vomito* threatens our people.

WAR EXPENSES AND WAR DEBT.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making additional appropriations to the amount (within a fraction) of Twelve Millions of Dollars for the expenses of the war with Mexico; and also a bill for borrowing, in the form of Treasury Notes or Loan, Ten Millions of Dollars towards paying those expenses. A slender provision for the next six months!—*Nat. Int., July 6.*

Why and Because.—Some curious person (says the N. Y. Commercial,) has been asking the editor of a morning paper why the Government is buying mules in Tennessee, and paying $100 apiece for them—to say nothing of the expense that must follow, of transporting them to the Rio Grande—when plenty of mules can be bought there at a quarter of the price. The editor answers that the Government has ten millions to spend, and that much can be done *politically* by judicious arrangements in the spending. If this answer be unsatisfactory we can suggest another—precedent. The case falls under the same category with that which happened in the Florida war, when pine wood was bought in New Orleans, at enormous prices, and conveyed by steamboat to Tampa Bay, where there are pine woods enough to supply the whole Union.

The editor concludes with the following pithy suggestion:—

Mules are decidedly in higher estimation than men, but by the time these special good ones have [illegible] old Rough and Ready to his camp the nation will discover that General Scott's "hasty plate of soup" was seasoned with considerable practical knowledge and soldier's common sense. His ability to make a quick dinner did not entirely unfit him to judge of what was expedient and necessary in the plan of the regular campaign.

A writer in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times relates a new anecdote of General Taylor. Secretary Marcy, it is said, complained to Gen. T. that his despatches were not sufficiently in detail; to which "Old Rough and Ready" replied, with characteristic brevity and point, "that he was sorry for it—that he put into them *all he had to say.*"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to be a Major General in the military service of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 26, 1846.

Promotion.—Five of the officers engaged in the battles on the Rio Grande, have been promoted, Capts. McCall, and Bliss, and Lieutenants Ridgely, Lincoln and Winship. They are all made Assistant Adjutant Generals, with a brevet rank, a grade higher than that they previously held.

A pamphlet has been issued at Washington, recommending John McLean of Ohio as a candidate for the Presidency, and Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina for the Vice Presidency. These movements are not only premature, but are calculated to injure the gentlemen in whose behalf they are made.—*Richmond Whig.*

Coining Money.—It appears, from the report of a select committee to the House of Representatives, that Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss have been paid, for printing 67,000 copies of the report from the Patent Office, the sum of $96,015; and that the actual cost to them has been $35,421. Their profits, therefore, on this one job, are $60,594. What a glorious thing it is to do the Congressional printing! The publishers might afford to supply all their subscribers with the Union gratis, instead of making even the publishers of other journals pay for it.—*New York Commercial.*

Washington's Death.—It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an eastern paper, that Washington drew his *last* breath in the *last* hour in the *last* day of the *last* week in the *last* month of the year, and in the *last* year of the century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

We regret to learn, by the following, that our friend J. H. Haughton, Esq., one of the Whig candidates for the Commons, has been obliged to decline, in consequence of his health not being good enough to justify his undertaking the canvass. Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq. takes his place on the ticket.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a large and respectable meeting, held at Glass's, on Bear Creek, Chatham county, on the 4th of July, Mr. Headen, the Orator of the day, read a communication from John H. Haughton, one of the Whig candidates for the county, declining to run, owing to ill health: Whereupon, the Whigs immediately held a meeting to supply the place of Mr. Haughton, appointing Daniel Baker Chairman, and Thomas H. Ramsay, Secretary.

On motion of Edward Carrol,

Resolved, That we have just heard of the ill health of one of our candidates, John H. Haughton, with the deepest regret; and feeling that it is important the Whig party of Chatham should supply his place as soon as practicable, and believing that the other portion of the county would sanction any movement made by us were they present, we, the Whigs of Bear Creek, reposing the greatest confidence in Maurice Q. Waddell, do nominate and recommend him to our fellow citizens of Chatham county, as a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haughton.

Resolved, That Thomas E. Glass, Robert N. Green, and Edward Carrol, form a Committee to wait on Mr. Waddell and inform him of his nomination.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL BAKER, Ch'n.
THOS. H. RAMSAY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STANLY.

Agreeably to notice, a large and respectable portion of the people of Stanly county assembled at the Court House in Albemarle, on Saturday the 4th day of July 1846, for the purpose of taking into consideration our difficulties with Mexico, and for the further purpose of raising Volunteers to be in readiness to march to the field of battle when called on.

On motion of Col. Dan'l Eferd, Col. John F. Stone was called to the Chair, and Davidson Hearne and Preston W. Wooley were appointed Secretaries.

At the request of the Chairman, Atlas J. Dargan, Esq. rose, and briefly explained the object of the meeting: when, by acclamation, he was requested to *go on* and address the meeting *at length*,—which he did in the most lucid, eloquent, and patriotic manner, for an hour and a half. He reviewed the causes which led to the war, and condemned the President in the strongest terms for involving the United States in a war with Mexico, but said, notwithstanding the President had, in a despotic manner, assumed to himself a prerogative which belonged only to Congress, it was our bounden duty as patriots to sustain our national honor at all hazards.

On motion of D. Hearne, the Chairman appointed Wm. Swaringen, Esq., Col. Daniel Eferd, D. Hearne, and Preston W. Wooley, a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting. And on motion of P. W. Wooley, the Chairman was added to said Committee.

The Committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following Resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That though we disapprove of the usurpation of power by the Executive of the U. States, in making war upon Mexico without the sanction of the constitutional authority of the Congress of the United States,—we, the freemen of Stanly, regardless of the causes which led to this war, are ready and willing to render our assistance, at all times where our national honor is involved, when called on by Executive authority, WHETHER RIGHT OR WRONG.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender to A. J. Dargan, Esq. our sincere thanks for his elaborate and eloquent analysis of the causes which led to the war, in which we are so unnecessarily involved with our sister republic Mexico.

3. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman for publication.

All of which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN F. STONE, Ch'n.
DAVIDSON HEARNE, } Sec'ys.
PRESTON W. WOOLEY, }

CELEBRATION AT ROCKFISH.

The following Toasts drank in Lemonade at the 4th of July Dinner at Rockfish Village, at which Wm. McMillan, Esq. presided, have been handed in for publication:—

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our Country: The land of freedom and asylum of the oppressed: bountifully blessed by Providence with all the necessaries of life.

2. Our Constitution: Framed by the best and wisest patriots of the eighteenth century; good enough for us without alteration.

3. Our Federal Government: It has this day survived three score years and ten; may it continue as many centuries, the prognostics of European tyrants to the contrary notwithstanding.

Air—Yankee Doodle.

It was often boldly said,
When our land was young, sir,
That Columbia's arm and head
Could never hold out long, sir;
But look upon our matron now,
At three score years and ten, sir,
Without a wrinkle on her brow,
She lives to prove it vain, sir.
Except upon historic page,
Where truth must not be hid, sir,
We ne'er should breathe a lady's age,
For gallantry forbids, sir.
But let the echo sound aloud,
From Georgia unto Maine, sir,
Columbia's heart beats high and proud
At three score years and ten, sir.

4. The President of the United States. James K. Polk.

5. The Senate of the United States: A body of men who, for wisdom, patriotism, talent, and sound judgment, are not surpassed by any Court in Europe.

6. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce: May they encourage and protect each other, and the Government protect them all.

7. The infant Manufactories of North Carolina: They have made rapid strides in youth, may they ere long equal, if not eclipse, their Northern neighbors.

8. Old North Carolina: Her Revolutionary history is fraught with romantic chivalry; she has ever stood one of the firmest pillars of the Confederacy. And though

A sterile land of barren sand,
Most noted for her pitchy pine;
Her flowing streams and rural scenes,
Her unproductive soil redeems
With Cotton, Tar, and Turpentine.

9. The memory of Washington: Always fresh in the heart of every American; words cannot increase his fame.

10. The Day: A Nation's birth-day; an epoch more important than any other recorded in history, ancient or modern. The child of self-government has already become a man capable of governing others.

11. The Ladies of North Carolina: Graceful in person, brilliant in wit. Like the virgin gold of their native hills, they must be sought to be found, and when found become a treasure to their possessor.

12. Oregon: About which speeches the most brilliant, and oft the most ridiculous, have kept our legislative halls in an uproar, and endangered the peace of the world: but on the "sober second thought" of our worthy Senate, the subject has happily been brought to a quiet issue, and the Fifty-four-Forty's, rabid for war, find themselves in the minority. Let John Bull have a little strip adjoining his potent brother of Russia, we have enough in the milder clime of California;—for

This is the land of the free,
From ocean to ocean;
From the mount to the sea,
Our birthright and portion,—
——'spite the evasion
Of John Bull and his *Joint Occupation.*

13. Our Revolutionary Fathers: "Peace be to their ashes," while they rest under the Tree of Liberty, which was planted by their patriotic bravery and nurtured with their blood. Let us nurse with a mother's care the few remaining.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By D. L. McMillan—Our highly respected visiters, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company: The most patriotic, and perhaps the most ancient and honorable Volunteer Company in the Union. They are citizen soldiers, civil and polite in peace, but veterans in war. Motto—"He that hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart."

By Wm. McMillan, Esq.—While the progress in the various departments of knowledge excites our admiration and astonishment, let us ever remember, that of all human achievements, the most important is "the art of living well."

By Major J. H. Cook—The victors of the Rio Grande: A noble addition to the glorious constellation of American heroes.

By N. G. McNeill—The Federal Union: The North and the South, the East and the West, like the sides of a rectangle—united. He who dares whisper a dissolution, let his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth.

By John M. Carver—The United States Government: The model of every friend of constitutional liberty in every clime. With all its evils, the greatest political experiment the world ever witnessed.

By Hector McNeill—The Youth of our country: If virtuous and intelligent, will properly appreciate and preserve their political legacy.

By D. A. Cameron—Gen. Zachary Taylor: Though a "Tailor," he has shown himself to be more than the ninth of a man.

By Malcom Lamon—The Union: Firm as the pillars of Hercules; the North and the South united on a basis lasting as the rock of Gibraltar.

By John D. McArthur—May the march of Freedom, from folly, crime, and unnecessary restraints, be onward.

By R. Spencer—The President of the Rockfish Company: May he be amply rewarded for his industry and enterprise; and when this little hamlet shall become a large and populous town, future generations shall bless his memory.

By J. Johnson—Our Village: Flourishing in her youthful manufactories; may she multiply and increase to 100,000 spindles, and a population proportionable.

By W. H. Branson—The President and Superintendent of Rockfish: The first to take hold and last to let go; they never do anything by halves.

By E. L. Winslow, Esq.—The encouragement of the domestic industry of a Nation—the legitimate source of its wealth, independence, and greatness.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORIDA.—No. 4.

[*Note by the Editor of the Observer.*—The author of the articles under this head commences his 4th No. with some remarks on a threat of a few of our subscribers, carried into effect by one of them, to discontinue their papers if we published any more of his articles. These remarks, however complimentary to ourself, we pray his permission to omit, except the following, which has a public bearing.]

We have in this world difficulties enough which we cannot avoid; this is of that character, and one I cannot now remedy. But if I had known that the publication of these papers would have given offence, they would not have been written. From whence arises this hostility to me? Does it proceed from the fact that I was once rabid on the subject of Democracy. If so, tell them that "Othello's occupation's gone,"—for I have long since come to the conclusion that one party is as good as the other, and I don't care a *shuck* who beats, so the cleverest fellow is elected. These principles of mine I shall put into practice, by casting my vote for one who I believe to be a gentleman and an honor to the State, Wm. A. Graham.

Our friend Major Beard, of St. Augustine, having kindly presented us with a mosquito-bar, we bade adieu to that hospitable place and took the road to Pilatka, 38 miles. We were now in one of the worst roads in the State of Florida, dreadfully infested with mosquitoes, gallinippers, palmetto roots and cypress knees; these put our hides, patience, and the springs of our wagons, to a severe trial. This low flat country was mostly covered with water, caused by the excessive Winter rains.

We soon passed the spot where Osceola was taken. It was in a swamp formed by a small stream, where he was surrounded by our soldiers. I have stood over the grave of this heart-broken Indian on Sullivan's Island, have seen the place where he was captured, and the home that he fought for. When I looked at that home, and saw its fine hunting-grounds and rich pasturage, Winter and Summer; its lakes and streams, teeming with fish and wild fowl; and saw that it possessed all the elements requisite to the happiness of the Indian, I felt a sympathy for their fate, and deplored the necessity that caused their removal. But so it is; they are fast diminishing, melting like snow before the race of the Anglo-Saxon, forced to other lands, to be again driven off when these lands are wanted. There is a day coming when we as a nation will have to meet a heavy responsibility. We have defrauded them of their lands, corrupted them by our vices, and driven them off from the land of their fathers. The Church, too, owes them a heavy debt,—it occupies their soil; and when it comes begging for the China, Hindoo, and *Goulah* missions, it would commend itself more to our charity if it would put forth more strength for the amelioration of the condition, here and hereafter, of this down-trodden race.

In due time we arrived at the ferry on the St. John's, opposite Pilatka, passing close by a plantation containing a beautiful Orange grove, in full bloom and with fruit on the trees. This grove belongs to one Dr. Brush of New York, who, I understood, owns the site on which Pilatka stands.

These Orange trees were about as large as ordinary sized apple trees, straight bodies and beautifully branching tops. How can I describe their fragrance? Pomatum and essences, roses and lilies, were thrown an immeasurable distance behind. It was a fragrance "that could be felt," sweet as the "odor of spices wafted by Arabia's gales."

Well, here we were at another mile-wide "Cow Ford," on the beautiful St. John's,—raining, and we on the wrong side of the river. It is usual to fire off guns to make the ferryman hear, but ours were wet. We formed a line, and at the word of command bawled lustily. No machinery propelled by steam ever had more thrown on it and stood the shock, than we forced on our lungs. At the third desperate trial we were successful. It was well we were so, for we were out of provisions, wet, hungry and tired, nothing for our horses, though we begged hard of one who married a Governor's daughter, yet he would not "confess the corn."

We put up at the house of a Polander whose name was pronounced *Glyster*, a very accommodating gentleman, whose house we commend to all who may visit that miserable place.

Pilatka is a poor place, fast going to decay. It is, however, one of the most populous towns in the world, numbering some seven millions in all—say about 100 whites and negroes, and 6,999,900 fleas. Of course this is a rough calculation.

Pilatka has two stores with but business enough for one. It is at present the highest point that steamers of the larger class run to. It is principally used as a forwarding place for goods bound to the interior, has capacious warehouses, which were erected by the General Government for military stores during the Florida war. In fact, that war was the Remus and Romulus of that poor place. From all I could learn in Florida, this place cost twenty times as much as it ought. "Uncle Sam" bled free: the money flew. A Billiard room was built for the amusement of the officers! "[illegible] there was something rotten" somewhere [illegible] sides "Denmark" in these times.

Here my friends the Democrats held their [illegible] Convention, speaking and spouting [illegible] Administration on the very spot where [illegible] erected a monument to its own folly. [illegible] the Democrats bids me say that the Whigs [illegible] it hip and thigh for their share of the [illegible] as all got pretty well greased, nobody there [illegible] about an impoverished treasury.

The intermediate country between [illegible] St. Augustine is the poorest of the [illegible] with the exception of one or two spots, [illegible] main a barren waste. Game through [illegible] is scarce, for the hard pressed M[illegible] live, and many live by the chase.

We had hitherto seen no land worth speaking of, and were destined to travel two days longer with heavy hearts before we found [illegible]. Some of us began to believe there was none in Florida, and all sighed for the comforts of home. [illegible] did about this epoch wish we had never left the good old North State, whose business was [illegible] ours? You, under the same circumstances, would have wished so too. Light, however, was [illegible] its rays burst upon us in the neighborhood [illegible] Orange Lake, where we recognized some old acquaintances—the oak and the hickory.

Here we found a higher country, better [illegible] better water, less mosquitoes, more game [illegible] healthier looking region. This is M[illegible] and the same can be said of A[illegible] there is a great deal of good land in F[illegible] it is comparatively scarce when we take [illegible] sideration the vast bodies of poor land [illegible]. There are large bodies of fine land, [illegible] tention of heavy planters, and then a great [illegible] small tracts, rich as *pozen*, that rich [illegible] want. These fine little tracts, with the range, will make it the best poor man's country [illegible] world. You may step off of land that will scarcely sprout a pea, on as fine land as the sun [illegible] shone on.

Most of the good lands in Florida are [illegible] the hammocks. Some of these are [illegible] but in general they are dry enough. T[illegible] generally very heavily covered with [illegible] difficult to clear, but all are not so. T[illegible] tainly contain the finest land I ever saw, [illegible] have seen the lands of Alabama, Tennessee, [illegible] Mississippi. The soil is from one foot [illegible] known depth. It was so light and [illegible] could easily pierce our canes to the head.

Once in one of these hammocks, and [illegible] ravished by its beauty, and the ear [illegible] the melody of sweet singing birds, [illegible] bears on its bosom the fragrance of a [illegible] flowers. The undergrowth forms a dense [illegible] perel and is covered with vines of every description. The stately Live Oak [illegible] grandeur, as if it was lord of the forest; [illegible] the beautiful Red Bay, the Laurel and Magnolia, seem to be struggling for pre-eminence. There too was the lovely Palmetto, with its thousand fans in motion, and the Lemon and the Orange tree of every variety, in full bloom, bending gracefully down, laden with fruit, while underneath your feet there were thousands, thousands of Oranges.

Before you was spread out farther than the eye could reach, Orange Lake, in all its beauty. Its transparent waters were kept constantly in motion by the jumping of Trout and the fluttering of Wild Fowl. Here you could throw in your [illegible] before the lead could balance your cork, the water would become tumultuous by the rushing of fish for the bait. Whip a dog, and then [illegible] on its waters, and Alligators in every direction would show their *smellers*. This Lake [illegible] sufficient depth to float a seventy-four, and finds vent for its waters through Orange Creek into the Ocklewaha, which disembogues itself into the St. John's.

Some of the soil of the hammocks is as [illegible] as the sand-hills, and very productive, said to be the best for Cotton and Tobacco, but not [illegible] for Sugar or Corn. All these lands are said to produce a heavy bale of Sea Island, or 12 to [illegible] lbs. of short staple Cotton, or 1000 lbs. Spanish Tobacco, or 2 to 3000 lbs. of Sugar (the Molasses thrown in,) per acre. The first year [illegible] 20, the next 40 bushels of Corn. The Wheat crop is very uncertain, but Flour is easily obtained at a fair price. This is a fine country for Hogs, [illegible] Bacon is easily cured. The range for Cattle is good Winter and Summer. Early in March I saw some thousands of Cattle in Paine's Prairie fat enough for beef.

What beautiful things these hammocks are! Those of them that are not "entered" or covered by "Spanish grants," "Pre-emption rights," or "permits" under Mr Benton's armed [illegible] bill, can be procured at $1¼ per acre, but [illegible] as the rush to Florida is so great. In [illegible] land second-handed, look out sharpers [illegible] Spanish grants. Examine the titles at the land office, and you are safe. Some of the [illegible] contiguous to the hammocks lie high and undulating. I think these situations are healthy; the people certainly look well; the ladies particularly so. Gracious! how they multiply: if you move look out for *twins*: they are thick in every neighborhood. The settlers every where in the peninsular portion of the State, declare that their country is the healthiest in the world. Its health I do not think is yet sufficiently tested. If some places we passed through are healthy, it is caused by the abstraction of blood by the mosquitoes, keeping them below fever heat. But who will admit his country to be sickly? I did not see a solitary fish-fed, mosquito-bitten, tallow-faced inhabitant of a swamp, but what declared his was a healthy country.

In reading exaggerated descriptions of a distant country, we are apt to take fire; but take care—we should ponder well, before we sacrifice friends, kindred, and the comforts of home, for a cabin in the wilderness. Repentance may come, and come too late.

Florida is the home of the Rattle-snake; they occasionally grow to a great size, when they can escape the deer and the annual firing of the woods. Other snakes are not plenty. Fleas thrive in all their glory, and every where, the same [illegible] little dogs. Their great number is said to be [illegible] by keeping the hogs near the house, to protect them from wild beasts. Not many [illegible]—the burning of the woods destroys them. Alligators, who can count them? Some at the mouth of Black Creek, are killing and converting them into lamp oil, said to be very good, and the business profitable. Game is in vast abundance, and always will be plenty, owing to the large bodies of waste land. Here are bears, wolves, catamounts, deer, turkies, sandhill cranes, and, by the by, that "same old coon," ready to scratch for his principles, sleeping very sound,—not "on a rail," but in a hollow, lest some Demo—no, *Aris*tocratic eagle should nab him.

While at our camp we heard a settler fire-hunting some half a mile from us. He shot seven times in the range of a quarter of a mile. His success induced me to try my hand; so I took an Irishman for my guide, who carried the pan. Unfortunately, we entered the burnt woods, and wandered many a weary mile. Hist, said Pat, there's a deer. I stept forward, and sure enough, there were his eyes, rolling like fire balls. I fired. As soon as the smoke cleared away there were the same eyes, glowring at me if any thing more fiercely. I took a deliberate aim with the other barrel—fired, and again there were the same eyes. "You're shuting auld Moody's house," bawled Paddy, and made the woods ring with his laugh, while I joined.

With the exception of three pole cats, which fell by my hands, this was the end of my hunting.

Good bye! JAS. L. TERRY.
Wadesborough, July 4, 1846.

Good Toast.—The following is one of the regular toasts at the 4th of July celebration in Boston:

"The Ladies.—The Aristocrats of the Republic.—They are unwilling that any man should be free, and they won't believe that all men are equal."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE PROPOSED WESTERN TURNPIKE.—Professor Mitchell arrived in this place on Thursday last, from his Survey of the route for a Turnpike Road from this place to the Yadkin. He departed in a few hours, taking a different route from the one by which he came. We regret that his stay was so short that our citizens generally had no opportunity to pay their respects to him, or to learn any thing as to the results of his labors. His Report will be made to the Legislature.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A meeting of citizens of Raleigh, interested in the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville and thence to Camden, was called on Saturday last.

It is in contemplation to send Delegates from this town to the proposed meeting at Bennettsville, S. C., on the 20th inst.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

An invitation having been extended through the columns of the Cheraw Gazette, to the citizens of North Carolina, to send Delegates to a Rail Road Convention to be held at Bennettsville, S. C. on the 20th of July, it was deemed advisable to call together the citizens in the immediate vicinity of Floral College, in order to take the subject into consideration.

A meeting was therefore held on the 11th inst., when on motion, John Gilchrist, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. B. McCallum appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained in a few brief but forcible remarks by the Chairman, when the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Ten Delegates to represent this Section of North Carolina in the Rail Road Convention to be held at Bennettsville, S. C. on the 20th of July. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates, viz: Maj. Daniel McNeill, Col. A. S. McKay, Daniel McKinnon, Neill McNeill, Dr. N. McNair, Malcom Purcell, Dr. John Malloy, Wm. Sellars, Peter McEachin, Angus McLean, Tristram Bethea, and on motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication by the Secretary, to the Editors of the Cheraw Gazette, Fayetteville Observer, and North Carolinian. On motion the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman*.
J. B. McCALLUM, *Sec'y*.

The North Carolinian will please copy.

THIRD MEETING OF GOV. GRAHAM AND MR. SHEPARD.—On our first page the reader will find an account of the discussion at Asheville between the candidates for Governor. It is worthy of careful perusal; and some portions of it will strike the reader with astonishment. We allude particularly to the assertion that there are 150 millions of dollars of specie in this country, when no public functionary ever estimated the amount as high as 100 millions. To his farther assertion that our exports amount to 200 millions—per annum we suppose he means—when in truth they amounted to 114,000,000 last year, and never reached more than 130 millions. To his still more astounding assertion that our imports amount to *eight hundred millions!* They were 117,254,564 last year, but in one year, 1836, they went up to 190 millions—still not one fourth of Mr. Shepard's amount.

We are also astonished to see that Mr. Shepard represented himself as voting *against* the Internal Improvement Scheme of the Convention of 1838, of which he was a member. *Is this credible?* Was an *enemy* of Internal Improvements deputed by the citizens of Raleigh to represent them in that Convention? And did he vote against the unanimous conclusions, not only of his associate Delegates from Wake, but also of the whole Convention,—and yet nobody ever hear of so remarkable a fact until the scheme had failed and Mr. Shepard become a candidate for Governor, with his chief reliance on this Rail Road question to electioneer? We frankly state our belief, from all the circumstances, that Mr. Shepard is in error on this point. Besides the incredibility of the statement upon its face, the Raleigh Register states that Mr. Shepard voted *for* the scheme. The Register will doubtless take the trouble to sustain its charge.

The closing outrage of Mr. Shepard, which seems naturally enough to have excited the deep indignation of all respectable people, in indulging in grossly vulgar and indecent language in the presence of an audience of ladies and gentlemen, strengthens an opinion which we have long entertained, that he is not at all times a sane man.

THE TARIFF.—*Will it pass the Senate?*—Great anxiety is naturally felt throughout the country on this question. The chances are, we fear, that the bill will pass. It is understood that, including Mr. Niles against it, the vote in a full Senate will probably be 28 to 28. Mr. Dallas will then have the casting vote. Some hopes are entertained that he will be influenced against the bill by the almost perfect unanimity of his State (Pennsylvania,) in favor of the Tariff of 1842. But then it is said that he has referred to his being the Vice President, not of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Union; and what is probably equally influential with him, he is the brother-in-law and confidential friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is identified with this bill. We fear, therefore, that he will vote for the bill, if it comes to a tie vote.

We have a faint hope, however, that there may be something in the rumor that Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, and Benton, are engaged in an effort to effect a compromise of this vexed question. It is a work worthy of their high intellects and sterling patriotism. The Whigs want a stable permanent system, and would be willing to concede much of the Protective principle for its sake. The Locos cannot but feel, that if they pass McKay's bill they are but trying a dangerous experiment, against the results of all experience, and that its failure will destroy their party supremacy. To avoid this hazard, they too may possibly be willing to make concessions. The speech of Mr. Niles of Conn. a few days ago, ought certainly to teach them a little wisdom. He is one who never before, perhaps, flinched from any party call, and yet he is now reported to have said, that "the bill must undergo a strict examination; and, if not *materially* amended, both in its principle and its items, *it could not have his vote*. He stood ready to vote against it, should proper amendment be refused, and would take his own course, *independently of party drill*. The great interest of the country involved in this bill had been made a foot-ball too long. He was for the change of no principle of existing laws on the subject. *He wanted*, he said, *no new experiments—no tariff bill of theories*."

MURDER.—A free colored man named Overton, was committed to the Jail of this County on the 4th inst. for the murder of another free colored man named Wm. Hammons—perpetrated on that day about two miles from this town.

The Post Office at Simmons's Tan Yard, Montgomery county, N. C. has been removed to the new Court House, and the name changed to Troy, and Wilborn Lasiter appointed Postmaster.

The Post Office called Mount Gilead, in Montgomery county, has been removed to the Store of Jas. W. McRae, Esq., who is appointed Postmaster.

CANDIDATES.

In Johnston county, the Whigs have brought out Jesse Adams for the Senate, and Ashley Sanders and John McLeod for the Commons.

In Robeson county, the Whig Ticket consists of Wm. C. McNeill and Wm. McKay, Esqs. for the Commons.

In the District of Robeson and Richmond, Jno. Gilchrist, Esq. is the Whig candidate for the Senate.

In the District of Moore and Montgomery, Alexander Kelly, Esq. (late Sheriff,) is the Whig candidate. By a letter from a friend, we learn that at Montgomery Court, Col. Hancock and Mr. Kelly, both Whig candidates, referred their respective claims to a number of their personal and political friends, whose decision being in favor of Mr. Kelly, Col. Hancock promptly came forward, and in a manner creditable to himself as a Whig and complimentary to the committee, concurred in the nomination. Mr. Kelly accepted the nomination and addressed the people of Montgomery. He is a sound Whig, a highly intelligent and estimable gentleman. His election we consider certain of course.

In Sampson, the Whigs have a full and strong Ticket, viz: John C. Slocum, Esq. for the Senate, and Hardy Royal and Silas Herring, Esqs. for the Commons. (So we have heard.)

The following strong Whig Ticket has been brought out in Pitt county, viz: Benjamin F. Eborn, Senate; H. F. Harris and Dr. Elias J. Blount, Commons.

REVENUE FROM McKAY'S TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce (Loco,) scouts the assertion of the Union, that the new Tariff bill will produce 28 millions of revenue. Mr. McKay, he says, estimates it at 23½ millions, but admits that it is all guess work, to be tested by experience. The writer comes to the conclusion, that "*direct taxes must ultimately, and before long, be resorted to.*"

We have no doubt that this or some other new experiment will follow the adoption of McKay's Tariff, if it should become a law. How should it be otherwise? The Locofocos discard all the teachings of experience, and nothing but failure need be expected from their absurd experiments.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—Mr. Winthrop of Mass. in a late speech, drew attention to the remarkable uniformity of the revenue under the present Tariff, as speaking volumes in favor of the skill with which it was framed, and the success of its practical operation. In the debate on its passage, Mr. Appleton in the House and Mr. Evans in the Senate estimated that it would yield an annual revenue of from 26 to 27 millions. Its actual yield of net revenue has been

In 1844	$26,183,570 94
1845	27,528,112 70
1846	26,611,915 42

The revenue for 1846 is partly estimated—for the three first quarters, ending 1st April, the amount was $20,411,915 42, and the Treasury estimate for the present quarter is $6,200,000, making the above sum of $26,611,915 42.

When this Tariff was passed, the Locofocos predicted that it would not yield sufficient revenue to support the government, and that it would destroy commerce. It has falsified all their predictions: It has restored the credit and prosperity of the country: It has afforded ample revenue: And yet Locofocoism would madly pull it all down, for the purpose of trying once more an oft-tried and oft condemned experiment.

GEN. SCOTT.—An Editorial article in last Wednesday's National Intelligencer has done more than any thing else to satisfy us that the veteran Hero of Lundy's Lane was the victim of a mean political conspiracy in the difficulty between himself and the Secretary of War and the President, which led to the revocation of his order to take the command of the Army in the Mexican campaign. The article, with another which it copies and endorses from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, is too long for our columns; but the view of the matter which we presented to our readers on the 16th ult. was so unfavorable to Gen. Scott, (and justly so, so far as the correspondence itself shewed,) that we feel bound to present to our readers the substance of the Intelligencer's statement, and the impression which it has made upon our own mind.

The news of the capture of Thornton's company, and the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor, was received in Washington on Saturday evening the 9th May. The bill to raise an army of volunteers was passed on Wednesday the 13th; on which day the President sent for Gen. Scott and communicated to him his desire to entrust him with the command in person. So far every thing was done in good faith, and under the influence of the fear which the whole country entertained that evil had befallen Gen. Taylor. No sooner, however, had the fact become known that Gen. Scott was to go to the Rio Grande, than the President-makers in the two Houses of Congress took the alarm, and are well known to have remonstrated with the President against giving Gen. Scott the command. The old soldier had already a large party in favor of running him for the Presidency, and if he should gain new laurels on the Rio Grande, there would be no possibility of arresting his progress to the Presidential Chair. It is apparent that these considerations had their effect.

When Gen. Scott saw the law of the 13th May, he at once saw its defects, viz: that it provided no sufficient staff for the new army, and that an additional Lieutenant would be required for each company. He prepared a bill, (as was his duty as the head of the Army,) to remedy these defects, which he handed to the Secretary of War on the 17th, urging its immediate presentation to the Military Committees of the two Houses. The 18th, however, was suffered to pass without any movement. On the 19th, the Secretary went himself to the Senate Committee, (a most unusual thing,) and presented to them the bill of General Scott, *very materially altered*, without his knowledge, (it being usual and proper to consult him upon all such bills,) by the addition of two new sections, the one providing for the appointment of two new Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals in the regular army, then comprising only 7,000 men; the other providing for the appointment of the full number of militia Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, to command the volunteers. This would have made in all nineteen general officers in the regular army, to command 10 or 12,000 men, whereas there were but 23 at any one time in the war of 1812 to command an army of 60,000 men.

"It seemed a most unavoidable conclusion that these six new regular generals were to be appointed in the first place on the Spoils principle, to reward so many partisans; and secondly, to supersede Scott, Taylor, and others in command of the war against Mexico; and, finally, at its conclusion, that it was designed to retain in service the partisan generals and dismiss those older in commission and who had fought their way to distinction and rank. No one in Washington at the time doubted that such was the purpose.

"On the 19th, Gen. Scott accidentally heard of the first section of this bill, and early on the 20th received a printed copy of it. With this in hand, and aware of the Secretary's visit to the Senate's committee, he immediately waited on the Secretary of War, and between them passed a conversation something to this effect, as it has been related, we doubt not with substantial accuracy, in Washington:

"*Gen. S.* Why, Mr. Secretary, this first section adding six generals to the regular army?

"*The Secretary.* You know that we have called for some twenty odd thousand twelve-month volunteers, and may have occasion for the remainder of the 50,000.

"*Gen S.* That is the answer I expected would be given to the public, but here is your second providing the full number of militia generals for the command of those volunteers. No, sir; I apprehend the six new generals are designed to supersede Taylor, myself, and others in the command against Mexico, and at the end of this war to displace all the present generals who may not consent to put Democracy above God and country."

"The Secretary gave Gen. Scott no assurance against either apprehension.

"Meeting again on business the same evening, (May 20,) the Secretary undertook to lecture Gen. Scott for not having flown to the Rio Grande many weeks, if not months, ahead of the twelve-month volunteers he was to take with him, although he had been by night and by day incessantly engaged at work with the Secretary for the week preceding the commencement of this lecture, and all that time not a day had been suggested or designated for his departure: not a word of dissatisfaction was uttered by the Secretary, nor a line of orders or instructions written for the government of Scott in the distant and most important command. Nay, Scott's letter to Taylor, of 18th May, which was twice submitted to, revised, and approved by the Secretary, expressly stated to Taylor that he (Scott) did not expect to assume the command before a portion at least of the twelve months volunteers could reach their destination—probably not before the middle of August.

"The Secretary and General Scott were in like manner constantly working together up to six o'clock in the evening of May 25th, when General Scott had gone home for half an hour, literally to take a hasty dinner, when advantage was taken of that short absence by the Secretary to transmit his letter of that date conveying the President's censure. The offices of both are in the same building: they had been much together during the day; the Secretary knew that General Scott was at the time laboring under indisposition; that he was assiduously at work, amidst constant and unavoidable interruptions, preparing the details of the future army movements; he knew, too, that no order had been given to General Scott to depart for the command, and that the General himself understood that he was not expected to assume the command until the new levies should be in the field; and yet, under this state of facts, such were the mode and the time adopted by the Secretary to transmit that letter.

"Moreover, three hours before the receipt of this letter of the Secretary taking from Scott the command against Mexico, General Scott had sent up his first letter of the 25th instant, stating that, from the progress made by the Secretary and himself in preparing the heavy reinforcements (regular and militia) to march against Mexico, he (Scott) expected to be ready by the 28th of May to set out to regulate the movements of those reinforcements, to precede and to command them on their arrival on the Rio Grande. Not at all anticipating such a letter as he received a few hours after from the Secretary, Scott's motive in apprizing him that in three days he would be ready to start, was, in part, to enable the Secretary to have the necessary written orders drawn up—on such an occasion properly a Cabinet affair—for the government of the commander on such important and distant service."

Such seems to be a reliable history of this despicable intrigue and conspiracy, which, unfortunately, Gen. Scott was not *politician* enough to see through and foil. He was naturally irritated and disgusted, and under the influence of these feelings he wrote two improper letters, the first complaining of such treatment, and the second attempting to repair his error by gross flattery of the President and Secretary. That he was to blame no one denies; but the triumph of his enemies will be short-lived. Whilst they have thus succeeded in keeping him out of the field, they are compelled to employ him at Washington in making all those arrangements for the army which Secretary Marcy ought to be (but is not) competent to make.

Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson were never friendly; but yet Gen. Jackson entrusted him with the management of what was near being the civil war in South Carolina, and with the Black Hawk war. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Tyler entrusted him with the Creek war and Canadian commotions; but Mr. Polk was afraid to let him earn any new laurels on the Rio Grande.

A LOCOFOCO LETTER.—In the course of the bitter personalities between Rathbun of N. Y. and Wick of Indiana, in the House a few days ago, Rathbun read the following letter written by his brother Locofoco. It is thoroughly Locofoco, in style, sentiment, object, and propensity to bargain away the "*principles*" of the party for votes—What kind of people can they be who send such a creature to Congress?

"HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"June 12, 1846, 2½ o'clock P. M.

"GENTS: Well, the Whigs and discontents tried their hands on us in the way of bringing about an adjournment, by the means described in my note to you to-day. In committee they could beat us, because our discontents could vote silently. But in the House we beat them three votes, by sending out for our hands. (They sent for theirs too.) Three votes! We have squeezed hands upon a whispered pledge to stay here till Monday morning, but what we will pass the naval bill. We have now closed the debate, pursuant to a resolution adopted to-day, and are voting on the various amendments which have been presented. We are sending down cellar for eatables, and if three or four fellows do not break their faith, we shall pass the bill this day. If we pass the tariff, it will be by about the majority disclosed on the votes to-day, from three to seven. We would give Pennsylvania 40 per cent. on their iron, if they would then vote for the bill. We might even give them $7 specific, if they would vote for the bill. But they want us to make the iron duty to suit them, and then they vote against the bill—see 'em in Guinea first. I *guess* we shall alter McKay's bill by raising the duty on wool to equal that on woollens and pass it by from three to seven votes. No, I do not believe there is moral courage to retain the duty on tea and coffee. These fellows think our people are not as patriotic as they really are, and would rather make a public debt than tax tea and coffee. I think otherwise. I may be wrong.

I have threatened to attack New York and pummel her Locofocos soundly. Some of her best sons have said, "do it, and do it well, it will unite us, perhaps." I guess I'll do it on the tariff discussion. WICK."

This beauty, Wick, was, we learn further from Mr. Rathbun, a Whig, opposing all the measures he is now supporting, and as such three times tried to get to Congress; but finding that as a Whig he could not be elected, he turned Locofoco,—and there he is!

VERY LIKELY.—Judge Wick, in a late speech in the House, said, "*He had been a Whig once himself, and was as honest then as he was now.*" The confession was greeted with a roar of laughter.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser attacks Secretary Marcy, "in the rear," in the following pointed paragraph:

"Mr. Marcy is the last man in the world who should blame Gen. Scott for wishing to 'protect his rear.' The Secretary cannot have forgotten that he did the same for himself, once, at the cost of fifty cents to the State of New York."

[Marcy, it will be remembered, charged the State of New York 50 cents for that amount paid for mending his pantaloons whilst he was Governor of the State.]

SALE OF THE PORTSMOUTH RAIL ROAD.—The Board of Public Works of Virginia, in pursuance of authority given by act of the last Legislature of that State, has advertised this Road for sale at Auction in Portsmouth, on the 4th day of September next.

"B. A. H." is at hand this morning, entirely too late to be put in type for to-day's paper.

A new State is about to be admitted into the Union. A bill has been reported to admit Wisconsin as a State. Iowa has already been authorized to form a State Constitution. So we shall probably have *thirty States* represented in the *thirtieth* Congress. After that period, it is probable that we shall add a State every two years to the federal galaxy, so that the number of the States of the Union will agree exactly with the number of the Congress. The *fiftieth Congress*, which we shall see twenty-one years hence, will represent *fifty* independent States.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 6th, the Secretary of War reported that he was not in possession of the names of all the officers and soldiers killed in the battles on the Rio Grande.

The Tariff Bill from the House having come up, Mr. Sevier moved that it be printed and made the special order for Monday next. This motion was earnestly opposed, by Messrs. Evans, Morehead, Huntington, Mangum, Archer, Davis, Johnson, Clayton, Niles, and Simmons, on the ground that it was an innovation on the uniform practice of the Senate, which was, to refer all bills to the appropriate Committees. The motion was supported by Messrs. Sevier, Allen, Lewis, Benton and McDuffie, on the ground of want of time, and the absence of one of the Committee, Mr. Speight of Miss. who had gone to North Carolina for the benefit of his health, and might not return, and the Committee was thus equally divided. Mr. Sevier's motion was finally carried, 24 to 22.

The Senate then took up the bill to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands, when Mr. Calhoun submitted his amendment, and a long debate ensued.

On Tuesday, the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, some time ago submitted by Mr. Houston, were amended and *unanimously passed* in the following form:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Congress sincerely sympathizes with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor in the name of the Republic, as a tribute due to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished."

The debate on the Land Bill was continued.

On Wednesday, the Senate *rejected* a resolution by Mr. Hannegan, calling on the President for any orders issued to Gen. Taylor since the battles of the 8th and 9th, directing him to march on Mexico, or otherwise controlling his movements.

The bill to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands was taken up. Mr Calhoun's amendment was amended on motion of Mr. Crittenden, adopted, and the bill passed. 26 to 20.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

On Friday, the Senate debated the Warehouse System, and, on motion of Mr. Webster, re-committed the bill, in order to make it more perfect.

On Saturday, the bill was reported with amendments and then private bills were taken up.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, "personal explanations" were made by Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Rathbun and Wick, all, (says the Intelligencer,) "of too personally severe a nature to be inserted." Brinkerhoff was down upon Ritchie of the Union; Rathbun upon Wick, and Wick upon Rathbun. This Locofoco *civil* war being over, Mr. W. Hunt (Whig) also wished to explain; but the House being weary of this sort of personal altercation and reflection, manifested strong objection to granting leave. Mr. Hunt said he had only wished to say a word or two, which he also had reduced to writing as follows:

"When members strike for higher wages,
And claim more pay and rations,
They damn themselves for future ages
Beyond all *pers'nal explanations!*" [A laugh.]

The house spent some hours in debate on the Graduation Bill.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to appropriate an additional twelve millions of dollars (making already twenty-two millions,) to defray the expenses of the war.

Mr. McKay also introduced a bill to authorise the issue of ten millions of dollars in Treasury Notes.

On Tuesday, the House had a most disorderly and useless session. The first part of the day was spent on a resolution of Mr Hoge to adjourn on the 3d August, which was adopted, 105 to 59—all the Whigs and a number of Locos voting for it. Mr. Stewart then moved to reconsider the vote for the purpose of naming an earlier day, and he avowed his purpose to be, in part, to prevent the passage of the new tariff bill. In the disorderly debate which ensued, various Locofoco members charged the Whigs as responsible for the delay of business, for early adjournments, and for waste of time on trumped-up private bills. Whenever one of these charges was made, some Whig would rise and demand, Where was the majority all the time the Whigs were doing all this mischief? And finally the Locofoco orators were obliged to confess, that their own men "had been delinquent in their duty, and that the private bills complained of had all been reported by Locofoco committees. [This was a most impudent attempt of 140 Locofoco members to throw the responsibility on the 75 Whigs.] Finally, Mr. Stewart withdrew his motion; Mr. Hoge renewed it; the resolution was reconsidered, 89 to 84, and then laid on the table, 92 to 78, till the 21st inst.

Two speeches were then made on the Graduation Bill, (one by Mr. Dobbin, who advocated the bill, but opposed the cession of the public lands to the States,) when a motion was made that the committee rise, and the House found itself without a quorum, 94 members being present. After much trouble 107 were obtained, but still no quorum. Two hours and a half were spent in an ineffectual attempt to get a quorum, and then the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, nearly the whole sitting was wasted on a resolution of Mr. McKay, to call yesterday's absentees to account. The resolution was finally declared out of order.

Two speeches were delivered on the Graduation Bill.

On Thursday, the debate proceeded on the Graduation Bill.

On Friday, the Graduation bill was further debated, amended, and then *rejected*, 98 to 84. Mr. Daniel moved a reconsideration, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, (89 to 89.)

On Saturday, several votes were taken on the Graduation Bill, to lay on the table, to postpone, &c. all of which were decided by majorities of from 1 to 5 votes only, indicating that if this one of the leading measures of the Administration can pass at all, it will be by the very smallest majority. It was finally laid aside to take up private bills.

The "Union" is in tribulation again because all the party in Congress cannot be made to toe the mark on the destructive measures recommended by the Administration, and made tests of party orthodoxy. Sometimes it scolds, but this time it coaxes, in a long article, of which the following is a sample:—

"We see the warehousing bill somewhat jeopardized in the Senate to-day by recommitting it to an incomplete committee, at the instance of Mr. Webster; and the great measure of the West—the land bill—was also endangered in the House to-day. We hear of petty jealousies, of ungratified aspirations, of private griefs, and of sectional disappointments. We hope and believe that these reports have been grossly exaggerated, and that time will dissipate them all into thin air. We cannot, and will not believe it, that our friends, in their cooler moments, can forget the necessity for "harmony, conciliation, and concession."

By this Morning's Mail.

Not a word from the Army this morning. We are exceedingly disappointed that there is no news since our last from that quarter.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The following statement (says the National Intelligencer,) of the objects and designs of the Administration in the invasion of Mexico comes to us through a channel so respectable that we copy it to let our readers know what is written from this place on a subject which deeply concerns them. We do so without intending to give it any confirmation, the matter being one upon which we have no other information than what the government paper occasionally imparts:

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1846.

The dismemberment of Mexico is the design of the Administration, and that not only by the invasion of California, but by seizure and possession of the entire country beyond the line of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same parallel on the Pacific. This seizure embraces the richest and most valuable provinces of Mexico.

It includes all of California, from the head to the cape, and not alone the Provinces bordering on the Rio Grande. Parts of Jalisco, Guadalaxara, and Zacatecas, and all of Sonora, Durango, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas are to be the fruits of this conquest.

The Government here are ready to settle the question now, if Mexico will yield up the country I have named, or consent to run a line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific upon the line I have named. All this is in contemplation now, secretly but seriously, and the regiment raising for California, of which I gave you the first notice some time since, is the first fruits of the expedition. I content myself with making the announcement of the ambitious designs of the Administration, and leave it to yourselves and readers to speak of them as they deserve to be spoken of.

WHAT MR HANNEGAN SAYS NOW.

We recently copied an extract from a speech of Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, in the Senate, in reply to the extraordinary revelations made by Mr. Haywood of North Carolina, about Mr. Polk's views, in which the Indiana Senator consigned the President to a deep so profound "that the hand of resurrection could never reach him." The supposed state of things came to pass, and we were curious enough to inquire of the Union what Mr. Hannegan said now. The official journal is silent; but Mr. Hannegan has, it seems, spoken.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says:

The Union will *not* give the Patriot the desired information. But we can answer its inquiry on the very *best* and *highest authority*. In conversation recently in a mixed company, Mr Hannegan, without any attempt at concealment or disguise, intending it for the public ear, remarked as follows:

"*Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and inexcusable, than that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never, never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic party!!* The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the asseverations which I denied, *the President* SENT FOR ME. *It was his own voluntary act.* The interview was unsolicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, *that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he* WOULD SUFFER HIS RIGHT ARM TO FALL FROM ITS SOCKET, HIS HAND TO BE WITHERED, BEFORE HE WOULD CONSENT TO A TREATY ON THE 49TH PARALLEL, OR ON ANY LINE SHORT OF 54 40!!"

We may not have given to the very letter and point, what was said by Mr Hannegan, but it is as near as the recollections of gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were particular to note every word in their memories, can approach. The inquiry of the Patriot is answered, and that it is answered correctly Mr. Hannegan himself will, we think, admit without hesitation.

Effect of the New Tariff.—We are permitted to make the following extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Pittsburg to a Member of Congress, dated 6th July instant:

"The intelligence of the passage of McKay's bill produced great consternation in this city yesterday. Pig iron fell $2 per ton, and wool 2 cts per lb. instantly, and a further decline is looked for to-day."

First Fruits.—We understand that a number of orders for iron to be manufactured and furnished in this State, have, since the passage of McKay's bill, been withdrawn. Many iron contracts have been abandoned; and the offers for pig iron have been from two to three dollars per ton less than before the action of Congress.

Philadelphia North American.

Countermanding Orders for Machinery.—We learn that upwards of twenty orders for machinery have been countermanded at the Matteawan Mills, since Mr. McKay's Tariff bill passed the House. One of the orders was for machinery costing upwards of $100,000.

Thus jobs slip from the hands of our workmen, and the machinery which would be made here, will soon be working for us in Europe.

N. Y. Express.

Guilford Volunteers.—A company of volunteers was organised in this place the 4th, and reported to the Adjutant General. The Officers were elected by the company as follows: Robert G. Lindsay, Captain; Joseph A. Houston, 1st Lieutenant; Cyrus P. Mendenhall, 2d; Albert Walker, 1st Sergeant; Christopher Moring, 2d; George Hubbard, 3d; William Locke, 4th; John Wilson, 1st Corporal; James McGowan, 2d; Pleasant Brown, 3d; John Jackson, 4th. Privates 83;—Total 94.

Greensborough Patriot.

APPOINTMENTS FOR GOV. GRAHAM.

At Reid's Store, Iredell Co. on Thursday, July 16.
At Wilksboro', Wilkes Co. on Saturday, July 18th.
At Jeffersonton, Ashe Co. on Monday, July 20.
At Hamptonville, Surry Co., Wednesday, July 22.
At Germanton, Stokes Co. on Saturday, July 25.

Another Freshet in the Roanoke.—It is our unpleasant duty to state that there is another Freshet in the Roanoke, which covers all the young Corn planted since the late Freshet.

The Crops on the high lands and higher portions of the low lands are fine.

The quantity of Corn destroyed on the Roanoke by the late Freshet is estimated at 100,000 Barrels—besides large quantities of Wheat, Oats, Peas, &c.

Halifax Republican.

Correction.—The name of the Rev. John A. Bingham, Professor of the Latin Language in the Caldwell Institute, was accidentally omitted among those on whom the Honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred at the late Commencement of our University.—*Raleigh Register.*

It would seem, by the following paragraph from the Boston Traveller, that somebody has been questioning the "guessing" talent of the good people of that city. It was nobly vindicated, however, by the champion selected for the trial. Here is the report:

Guessing.—A Yankee connected with the Eastern Railroad, on Monday morning guessed, before any count or estimate was made, that 8000 persons passed in and out of Boston over that road:—on counting it was ascertained that there were just 8030—about 5000 into Boston against 3000 out

We wish to try this Yankee on a guess: When will the Mexican war be ended?—Answer that, and get the thanks of Mr Polk.

Baltimore Patriot.

Title of the Locofoco Tariff Bill.—While the Bill to destroy the Tariff of 1842 was pending in the House, Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania moved to amend the title so as to make it read.

"A bill to reduce the duties on the luxuries of the rich, and increase them on the necessaries of the poor; to bankrupt the Treasury; strike down American farmers, mechanics and workingmen, to make way for the products of foreign agriculture and foreign labor; to destroy American competition, and thereby establish a foreign *monopoly* in the American markets; and by adopting the principle of "free trade," to reduce the now prosperous labor of this country to the degraded level of the pauper labor of Europe, and finally, to destroy the property and *independence* of these United States, and again reduce them to the condition of colonies and *dependencies* of Great Britain."

The Locofoco Chairman pronounced this proposition out of order. It is a most correct and significant title to the Bill, truly delineating its character, and pointing out its abominations.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, a decided Locofoco paper, thus speaks of the commercial policy of the administration:—"The Warehouse system is British all over; British workmen are to make the goods, British Agents to sell them. British ships are to carry them, British carpenters, riggers, blacksmiths, &c. are to build the British ships, British captains to command them, and British sailors to man them, and the only thing that is American connected with this system, is that American money is to pay for this British device to impoverish our country. Our American merchants will probably then not import on their own account from England, and may have no occasion for building *American* vessels."

Mr. Yancy, of this State, in a late speech in Congress, hoped that if the Mexicans did not pay up the indemnity, California would be taken "as an *equivalent*, not as a *conquest*." The "odds is the difference" to our yellow skinned neighbors! But suppose the British were to speak of taking the repudiating State of Mississippi, "as an equivalent, not as a conquest"—how then?—*Alabama Journal.*

Bill of Fare.—A Baltimore jury, locked up on the Fourth, ordered the following moderate bill of fare: "4 hams, 3 dozen chickens, 1 quarter of veal, 4 hind quarters of lamb, 10 gallons of oysters, 40 pounds of beef, 5 bushels of potatoes, 20 bunches of beets, 4 boxes of cheese, 1 barrel of crackers, lemons, brandy, gin, old rye whisky, 5 barrels of ice, 1 peck of mint."

From the Rev. Asa Shinn, of the Protestant Methodist Church.

The undersigned having been afflicted during the past winter with a disease in the stomach, sometimes producing great pain in the stomach for ten or twelve hours without intermission, and having tried various remedies with little effect, was furnished with a bottle of Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. This he used according to the directions, and found invariably that this medicine caused the pain to abate in three or four minutes, and in fifteen or twenty minutes every uneasy sensation was entirely quieted. The medicine was afterwards used whenever indications of the approach of pain were perceived, and the pain was thereby prevented. He continued to use the medicine every evening, and sometimes in the morning, and in a few weeks health was so far restored, that the sufferer was relieved from a large amount of oppressive pain. From experience, therefore, he can *confidently recommend* Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, as a salutary medicine for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

REV. A. SHINN.

Allegheny city, July 16th, 1843

From the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

From a long acquaintance with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, I believe it to be a very happy combination, and a useful medicine in many complaints which almost constantly occur in our country, such as Bowel Affections of children, Cholic, Cramps, Looseness, Dyspeptic Disorders of the Stomach, Coughs, and Affections of the Breast, together with all those diseases attended with sourness of the Stomach; and believe that physicians will often find it a useful remedy in their hands and one that is proper for domestic use, and can be put into the hands of persons at large with perfect safety.

WM. BACON, M. D.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 10, 1846. 18-3w

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Conner, Mr. HOSEA LANEIR to Miss ANN W. FLETCHER.

DIED,

At Valle Crucis, Ashe County, a few days ago, deeply regretted, the Rev. WILLIAM THURSTON, Rector of the Episcopal School at that place.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

July 11—Steamer Henrietta, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, G McNeill, B Rose, G & H McMillan, W Draughon, J H & J Martine, James Sundy, M N Leary, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, G W McDonald, W McIntyre, T S Lutterloh, H Branson, A Johnson & Co, Benbow & Co, A W Steel, and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and for J A Mebane, J Rankin, Walter F Leak, and S T Pfohl, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Sloop Gleaner from Shallote. 7.—Brig Forest from Newburyport, Schr. R. W. Brown from New York. 9.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from N. York, L. P. Smith from do, Mary Eliza from Onslow, Wilmington from Baltimore; Brig Nonpareil from New Bedford.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 14

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No sales of Cotton to notice. Corn plenty at 85 to 90. New Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 8. But little demand for Groceries; quotations nominal.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine is still on the decline. Virgin sells at 2 00, old 1 75—supply light. Tar 1 10—in demand. Timber and Lumber dull as usual for six weeks past. Timber 3 50 to 5 50 Flooring 9 to 10 50; Wide 6; Scantling 4. 20,000 Shingles sold at 2 50. N. C. Bacon in large lots sold at 7½ hog round. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5½ to 6.

NEW FLOUR.

NEW FLOUR, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by JAS. G. COOK.
July 13. 19-4w

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

PURE North Carolina CIDER VINEGAR, by the barrel or at retail.
JAS. G. COOK.
July 13. 19-4w

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle as many accounts as possible during the present month.
E J HALE.
July 7, 1846.

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a called meeting, to be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 7th of August next, to take into consideration a revision of the Tolls on the River, and such other business as they may think proper. By order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
July 11, 1846. 19-tm

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.



MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$500 24	$80 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1967
			1839	828 60	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 70	1483
			1841	555 56	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 7, 1846. 19-8w

DENTISTRY
IN FAYETTEVILLE.
R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.
June 2, 1846. 13-tf

☞ INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is indeed a melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to Consumption every year, from no other cause than neglected Colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast—you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your Cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it.

For Influenza it is the very best medicine in the world, as hundreds will testify.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 29. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. BAIRD, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address (post paid)

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My own experience has proven that those who design attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, will find it to their advantage to take private instructions before doing so.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing (post paid) to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1846. 15-8w

Dr. Jayne.—My Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure to communicate, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your "Carminative Balsam." For two years it has been in almost constant use in my family. It was thus introduced: a child five years old had been sick, some five or six days, of the Dysentery. Calomel and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels were unchanged in both character and frequency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your "Balsam." After a portion of Castor Oil it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the physician found the discharges "essentially changed;" the disease was checked, nay, removed; all other medicines were discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted. Hoping that the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine, I remain yours, &c.

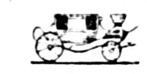
H. K. GREEN,
Prof. Germantown Collegiate Institute.

The Rev. Charles C. P. Crosby, of New York, certifies that his wife has been liable to a most distressing dysentery in hot weather, but by the use of this medicine for two seasons, the attack has been obviated in two or three hours. He has known children cured immediately of violent Diarrhœa, by its use.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 29, 1846. 17-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

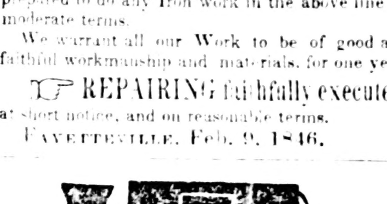
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of practising his profession, especially such as inserting on pivot or gold plate from one to an entire set of artificial Teeth, in a style so natural that none but a practised eye would discover them, and to answer every purpose in masticating the food and rendering the articulation distinct. Teeth extracted, filled with gold or foil, filed, cleaned, regulated, and all diseases appertaining to the Dental organs speedily cured. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations, they being the best test of his capability. From letters (which visiters will find on his table,) Dr. B. selects the following:

NORFOLK, Va., 20th May, 1846.

Having learned that Dr. J. N. Baird intends leaving us with the intention of locating himself elsewhere, and as one who had pursued his studies at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and having operated in our families successfully for nearly two years, we cheerfully recommend him to the public as being worthy of his profession.—We therefore present him this with our signatures, with the hope of success. [The list of references accompanying this letter can be seen on his table.]

PORTSMOUTH, May 23d, 1846.

My intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. N. Baird, both privately and professionally, as well as with the most of the gentlemen above named, enables me to testify to the capacity of Dr. B. to perform, and of them to recommend. I cheerfully assert that I know all they say to be true.

Capt. J. THOMPSON.

☞ For the poor, prices will be reduced, and many cases gratis.

Strict attention will be paid to the *irregularity* of children's teeth.

Dr. B. will allow a length of time for testing his operations, if required, before paying for them, as he is determined to give entire satisfaction, and will warrant all operations performed by him. He will visit any location in the country that may need his services, by dropping a few lines to him through the Post Office.

Ladies will be waited upon at their residences without extra charge, by leaving word at his rooms at Mr. Briggs's Hotel.

June 27. 17-4w

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleh'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marceilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkffs.; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hkfs.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan *vs.* John Biggs.
Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs, the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR MORGAN, Principal, and Teacher of the Latin, Greek and English Languages; Mathematics and Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science.

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Vice Principal.

Miss L. D. SALISBURY, Teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish Languages; Drawing and Oil Painting.

Miss L. M. BROWN, Assistant Teacher in the higher Studies, and ornamental branches.

Mr. CHARLES PETERSILIE, Teacher of Music on the Piano, Guitar and Organ; also the Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Term of 23 weeks will open on July 2d. Expenses $75—$50 paid in advance. Music on Piano $20. A foreign language $10. Drawing $10. Oil Painting $20.

As the number of Boarding Pupils is limited to 35, early application should be made for those who are preparing to enter Edgeworth.

June 19, 1846. 16-4wpd

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 19, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Dr. Charles Chalmers and wife, and Lydia McBryde, Executrix.

Petition for reprobate of a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin W. Williams, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made as to her for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for her to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the fourth Monday of July, 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
4 pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old.—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf





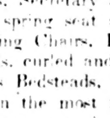
J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf



EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table-spoon-full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues, and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully. G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards from it, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845.

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 31.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served, if the parties are not paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have been dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do any kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc or Copper. Having had some experience in the business, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845.

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Tapered and Chopping Axes.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Ring, Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$30,000.
100 Prizes of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July [illegible].

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,047, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $[illegible]
Ditto ditto 25 Halves [illegible]
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters [illegible]

$35,294.
100 Prizes of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 29 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday July 25, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,363, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $[illegible]

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $[illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Halves [illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters [illegible]

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

June 29, 1846.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and other claims as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb 9, 1846. 97-tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Carson, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf